I. The Beginnings of the English Empire
   a) The state of the New World in 1600
      1. South America, Latin America, and the Carribean
         • Significantly different than in 1492
           - decimation of natives
           - introduction of African slaves to sugar plantations in Carrib. and Brazil
      2. North America (present day US and Canada)
         • still largely unexplored
         • few European settlements:
           - Spain: Santa Fe (1610)
           - France: Quebec (1608)
           - Jamestown (1607)
   b) English-Spanish Rivalry
      1. Religious rivalry develops
         • Henry VIII splits with the Catholic Church in 1530
         • Ascension of Elizabeth to throne in 1558 ensures dominance of Protestantism in England
         • Ireland & Spain
           - Catholic Irish seek aid of Spanish
           - revolts crushed by Elizabeth's troops
           - "wild Irish" (savage natives) dealt with harshly; lands confiscated and given to transplanted Protestant landlords.

II. Elizabethan England
   a) The rise of English power
      1. Sir Francis Drake and the "sea dogges"
         • semi-piratical, prey on Spanish shipping lanes
         • 1580 returns to England with Spanish gold, netting a 4600% profit
           - QE knights Drake upon his return
      2. Early attempts at colonization
         • Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1583) -- Newfoundland
         • Sir William Raleigh (1585 & 1587) -- Roanoke (Virginia)
           - "The Lost Colony"
      3. Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588)
         • Phillip II
         • largest naval force ever assembled (up to that time)
         • marks the decline of Spain and the ascendancy of Britain
           - GB unopposed by Spain in North America
           - emerges as greatest naval power in world
           - increased national unity and pride of Britons
           - flowering of English literature ("the age of Shakespeare")

III. The English Empire
   a) Factors behind colonization of New World
      1. Population growth and unemployment
         • 1550-1600: up from 3 million to 4 million
         • Enclosure movement forces farmers off the land
         • Depression in the wool industry
      2. Lure of land
         • primogeniture and ambitious younger sons
      3. formation of joint-stock companies to fund efforts

IV. The Chesapeake Colonies
   a) Virginia
      1. Formation of the Virginia Company of London
         • goals
         • significance of the VA charter (English rights transferred abroad)
      2. Beginnings of the Jamestown Colony (1607)
         • location
         • troubles
           - death by disease, malnutrition, and starvation
           - emergence of Capt. John Smith (1608)
             - the work/eat rule
             - Smith and Pocahontas
           - "The Starving Time" (Winter 1609-10)
             - 340/400 settlers die
           - Lord De La Warr
             - new governor arrives 1610
             - harsh discipline and aggressive action toward Indians
      3. Anglo-Indian Relations
         • The Powhatan Confederacy
Anglo-Indian Conflicts
- 1607-1609: tenuous relationship strained by English raids on Powhatan food supplies
- 1610: Lord De La Warr and "Irish tactics" v. the Indians
  - First Anglo-Powhatan War begins
- 1614: peace settlement (Rolfe and Pocahontas)
- 1622: Powhatan Massacre
  - 347 settlers killed (1/3)
  - beginning of English war of extermination
- 1644: Second Anglo-Powhatan War
  - defeat of Indians and banishment
  - formal separation from white settlements (beginning of reservation system)

Decline of Powhatans

4. Tobacco Economy
- Introduction of tobacco
  - 1612: John Rolfe introduces good tobacco to VA
  - boom in tobacco leads to hunger for land (and conflict with Indians)
- the legacy of Tobacco
  - land intensive
    - soil depletion
  - labor intensive
    - food imported
    - arrival of first Africans in 1619
    - indentured servants

5. Representative government in Virginia
- House of Burgesses (1619)

b) Maryland (1634)
1. The founding of Maryland
- Lord Baltimore (proprietor)
- Goals
  - creation of a "feudal" society
  - Catholic refuge
2. Internal conflicts
- Catholic aristocrats v. backcountry Protestants
3. Tobacco economy
- like VA
- indentured servants
4. Religious freedom
- Act of Toleration (1649)
  - Catholic response to the increase in numbers of Protestants

V. British Colonies in the Caribbean
a) The Sugar Economy
1. A rich man's crop
   - capital, labor, and land intensive
   - refining into sugar requires massive mills and a complex process
   - grown on large plantations
2. Slave-dependent
   - more than 250,000 slaves imported from 1640-1690
   - By 1700, black slaves outnumber white settlers 4:1
     - results in a control-based society
     - Slave Codes
3. Reliance on a single cash-crop
   - large plantations grow only sugar; food and supplies imported from North America

VI. The Southern Colonies
a) The English Civil War and the Restoration
1. 1640-1649: English Civil War
   - "cavaliers" (supporters of the monarchy under Charles I) v. "roundheads" (supporters of Parliament under Oliver Cromwell)
2. 1649-1660: England ruled by a Parliamentary "Lord Protector" -- Oliver Cromwell
3. 1660: Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II
b) Carolina (1670)
1. Founding
   - a royal grant by Charles II to the "Lords Proprietors" (eight court favorites)
   - charter extends from "sea to sea"
2. Economy
   - tied to sugar islands of the Caribbean
   - slave trading in Indians
     - done with aid of the coastal Savannah indians
over 10,000 Indians from the interior shipped to the Caribbean and New England

- Rice
  - develops as the major export crop
  - cultivated by West African slave labor
    - experienced in rice cultivation
    - natural immunity to malaria
    - by 1710 there are more slaves than settlers in Carolina

- Charles Town

**c) North Carolina**

1. Founding
   - area dominated by squatters
     - backcountry farmers, religious dissenters, and outcasts from Virginia
   - officially separated from SC in 1712

2. Nature of NC settlers
   - the most democratic, independent-minded, and least aristocratic colony in the South
     - reputation for being "irreligious and hospitable to pirates"
     - independent-minded, resistant to authority
     - "a vale of humility between to mountains of conceit"

3. Relations with natives

**d) Georgia (1733)**

1. Founding
   - A buffer state to protect the Carolinas against the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana
   - promoted by philanthropists (especially James Oglethorpe) as a haven for those in debtor's prison

2. Characteristics
   - melting-pot
   - religious toleration for all Christians
   - slow growth of economy (slavery restricted until 1750 & Spanish attacks)

**VII. The Plantation Colonies**

a) Shared characteristics of the Plantation colonies